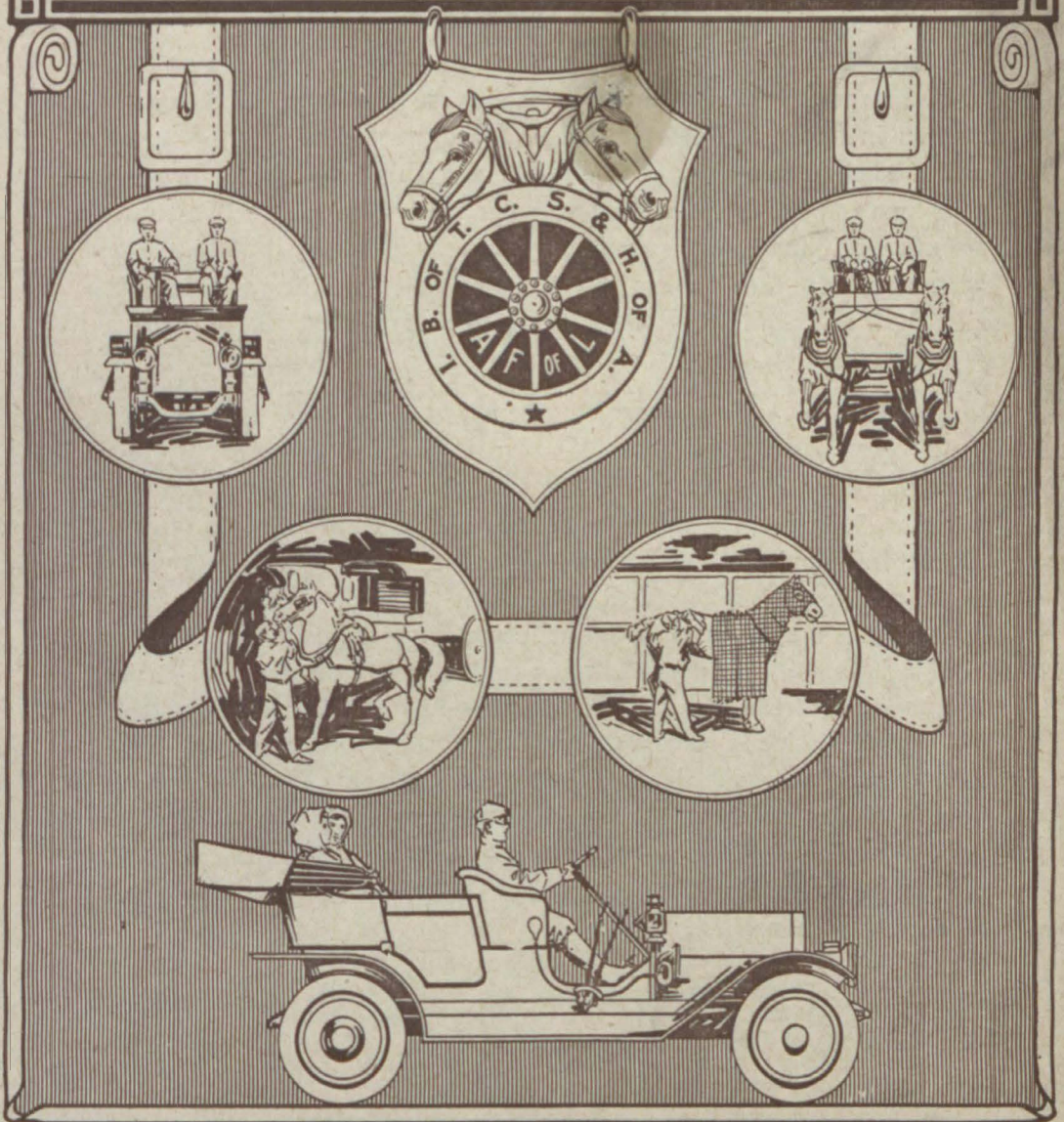


SEPTEMBER, 1915

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



Again we appeal to you to be sure and pay your dues promptly on the first of the month. Pay them in advance if you can. It is the best rule to adopt. Try to get the fellow working alongside of you to do the same thing. Try to get the fellow who does not belong to the union into the union. Every member you add to your organization means another link in the chain that strengthens us and binds us together.

Local No. 753, of Chicago, recently adopted an amendment to its by-laws whereby each member of the union must pay his dues three months in advance. This is indeed a progressive step. It would be well if some of our other unions would copy this, and if you cannot get your men to pay three months in advance, get them to pay two months or one month in advance. Money is not everything, but it helps a whole lot, and besides it is not entirely the payment, it is the spirit that the men show and the interest they take in their organization.

Owing to industrial conditions in Chicago, especially in the packing house industry, the executive board of Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, submitted to a referendum vote of its membership, by postal cards, the question as to whether or not they wanted their present wage scale to stand, or desired their committee or union to draft a new scale at this time. By an overwhelming majority the membership decided that, because of the fact that conditions looked bad all over the country, it was their desire to leave matters stand as they are for the time being. This does not prevent the local union from opening up its wage scale any time it desires, or when working conditions are better and the country has settled down to normal business—perhaps when the European conflict has ended. In the judgment of the Editor this was a very wise, business-like move.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. XII.

SEPTEMBER, 1915

Number 10

Office of Publication

222 E. Michigan Street - - Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor.

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents.
(All orders payable in advance.)

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

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NEVER BE A SOLDIER—BE A MAN



HE strong young men are dying in the trenches and the high prophetic hopes of human brotherhood are withering in the pestilential atmosphere of revengeful hate. Every hour that the war lasts adds to the long years of tedious and painful recovery in the dim uncertain future of the nations. Every life lost in the battles must be repaid when the reckoning comes by another spent in ill requited toil. Every new war loan, however cheerfully subscribed, will be a burden on the backs of toilers yet unborn. Every broken treaty, every reckless, lawless act of war, every refusal and retaliation for such injury makes harder the constructive and reconstructive tasks of the survivors, who, with what patience and faith and wisdom they may be able to summon, must try again to build the structure of normal industry and peaceful commerce and social life and international relations.

The biologist, to whom a thousand years is but a day when it is past, may point to the waste of superior germ plasma as the great tragedy of the war. It does seem true that our generation is inflicting grievous and irreparable in-

jury on its successors by an unfavorable selection of male breeders. If there is any truth in the eugenic principle, the sudden ending of one or two million carefully selected best lives should put it to the test. Throughout Europe hereafter there will be more weaklings, more paupers, more criminals, more insane and feeble-minded, more of those whose bodies give hospitable reception to tuberculosis and other infections, for the simple reason that a very substantial portion of those who are free from mental, moral and physical defects have been put on the firing line and shot to death.

But this generation, with its hacked and bleeding limbs, its disemboweled bodies, its shattered families, its famine, pestilence and slaughter of innocents waits for no such future verdict on the war. It is our own contemporaries, the workmen whose industry has fed and clothed us, boys like our sons and husbands of our daughters, who are offered up in daily sacrifice to the insatiate monster. Selected men, vigorous, useful, effi-

ciently trained men are going hourly to their untimely graves. And every death, every crippling wound, every mental collapse from unbearable strain cries aloud to heaven of the failure of European civilization, of the bankruptcy of reason.

The unbegotten children who might have been may seem unrealities too shadowy to stir the emotions of ordinary men. But we who have looked into French and German eyes, and who have heard their voices; who have watched with breathless interest their economic and political struggles; who have greeted them as comrades, as fellow students, as competitors, as fellow heirs of a new day breaking with a larger liberty and brighter opportunity, we who have known such Englishmen as were taking their appointed places in Flanders, have some measure of the loss to humanity from the wanton destruction of their lives. Surely we who believed this impossible, and still believe it indefensible, must have been living in a fool's paradise.—Survey.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN



NE of the strangest ironies of fate is to be found in the situation of the present-day American Indian. Victim for centuries of the white man's greed; oppressed, robbed and driven from point to point, as suited the caprice of the stronger race, he is today one of the richest of the human family. This amazing situation contains a lesson for our statesmen. It is commonly said that the white man stole the country from the Indian, but that is not quite the truth. That individual white men did steal land

from individual Indians is unfortunately true; and the unbroken truce that obtained between the Quakers and the Indians would indicate that had other white men treated the Indians with the fairness of the Quakers, the bloody racial conflicts could have been avoided. But in reality the Indian owned the land of this country only in the sense that white men now own it. He had a right to its use; but that right did not exclude the equal right of others. A few Indians had no right to shut out the white race from a million square miles of rich land in order to maintain a hunting preserve. Nor did the fact of their having been here

first add to their right. Mere priority of birth or discovery does not limit the rights of those who come after.

The limited rights of the Indians were recognized in a dim way by the statesmen of the earlier days; and when an Indian tribe was transferred from hunting grounds needed by the settlers, it was given another reservation more remote. When these reservations had become too small and too barren to support the tribe, the federal government supplemented the fruits of the chase with beef and blankets. These remote reservations are now found to contain valuable minerals, oils and timber; and the long-abused, much-buffed original American appears as among the richest of the sons of men. According to data furnished by Frederick J. Haskin, the Osage Indians of Oklahoma enjoy an income of \$5,000,000 a year from their oil land. That means \$2,500 for each man, woman and child in the tribe, making them the richest

race in the world. Tribes in various parts of the country own timber and mineral lands worth fabulous sums, and aggregating a billion and a quarter of dollars.

These stupendous riches of the Indians are practically all land values, for the Indian has made few improvements. They are the result of the civilization that the white man has brought to the country, to the discoveries and inventions, to the subdivision of labor. The timber is as nature produced it. Its only value to the Indian is to shelter game. The oils and minerals in the ground are of no value at all to him. He knew not even that they were there till the white men discovered them. And he would have been unable to extract them had he known their presence. The white man, having discovered the oil in the ground, pumped it out, refined it, and made it useful to mankind, must pay the Indian for the privilege of doing it. —The Public.

IMMIGRATION



THE problem of unemployment has given every workman the most serious food for thought. To the man out of work it is a frightful reality. It means the speedy loss of the small savings which required so much effort and sacrifice to lay away for the rainy day, and when these are gone, running into debt or dependency upon others. To the employed it is a constant source of dread; it is something hanging over their heads, which holds in check their independence and enables unfair employers to take advantage of them, unless they are members of a powerful

trade union. To the trade-unions the unemployed are the greatest check to their progress, the most potent argument against initiating movements for improved terms of employment. Whenever a large percentage of workmen are idle those employed are generally more concerned in holding their job than in anything else for the time being.

The ablest and best-informed students of the question are not fully agreed as to the causes of business depressions, and as to the proposed cures for unemployment, their variety and character unfortunately resemble the labels on patent medicines as much as anything else. No cure has yet been applied, and at best the efforts to assist in minimizing unemploy-

ment have been of local and temporary value only, and have accomplished no more than the alleviation of a few individuals who were a part of the army of men without work.

Standing out prominently in connection with the depression which has existed in the United States since the spring of 1912, is the fact that while hundreds of thousands were unemployed, there was continually pouring in upon our shores an army of men and women who were without jobs and who were prepared to compete with the employed for their jobs.

In view of what the workmen in our country already suffered through lack of employment, it is astounding to know that 1,197,892 permanent immigrants landed at our ports of entry for the year ending June 30, 1913, and that during the following year this flood of immigrants reached the enormous figure of 1,218,480.

Regardless of all theories which may be advanced, the practical indisputable fact stands out that the degree of unemployment was made much more acute than it would have been during 1913 and 1914 if a large portion of these 2,416,372 immigrants had not landed on our shores.

The American trade-union movement has committed itself to the policy of restricting immigration, and self-protection as well as the immigrant's welfare make such a policy not only advisable but essentially necessary. — *Molders' Journal*.

VITALITY OF TRADES UNIONS

Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thrived and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were

a genuine product of social needs — indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. — John Kells Ingram, LL. D.

IDEAL COMPENSATION LAW

When the Rev. J. C. McGinn, of the sociology department of Notre Dame University, made a public statement before the Associated Charities of South Bend, Ind., a few weeks ago, that "compensation laws should be based upon the principle that the wear and tear of the human machine is just as much a factor in the cost of production as is the wear and tear of constructed machinery," he hit a keynote that is being spread broadcast throughout the States which have yet to make a compulsory compensation law.

The Rev. Mr. McGinn has made a special study of organized labor and its influences for the uplift of the wage-earner, and along this line he says: "There is nothing essential in modern wage determination to prevent toilers from getting an economically sufficient wage. Laborers in the past have been forced to bargain for work under unfavorable conditions and the necessity of concerted action on the part of the laborer is recognized by all students of economics.

"A workmen's compensation law would do away with much of the poverty due to accident. There is annually 30,000 fatal accidents in our industrial life and an industry in which a man is injured should care for him."

It is not more than ten years ago that it was considered a breach of faith for a professor of a univer-

sity to speak favorably of organized labor, but let us be thankful that the prophecy is coming true "that the old things are passing away, and a new light has come into the world."—Garment Worker.

SEAMEN'S WAGES

Editor Scharrenberg, of the Coast Seamen's Journal, sums up much of the opposition to the new seamen's law in the following terse manner:

"If low-wage crews were at liberty to leave their ship in high-wage ports or, at any rate, were enabled to demand the going wages of the port (where the vessel may be located) the whole contention of the cheap crew argument would immediately become a most transparent pretense. And that is precisely what the new seamen's act will do.

"By releasing cheap crews from their bondage when in American ports, they will be able to demand the wages of the port and prevent the ship from proceeding to sea until she has either made terms with the cheap crew or hired another crew at the wages of the port. That low-wage crews are perfectly willing, in fact, over-anxious to cooperate in working out this equalizing plan is evident to any one who follows the news of the day. It has been said by the publicity agents of the shipping interests that Oriental seamen will not avail themselves of the new opportunity to improve their condition. But current events easily give the lie to claims of that nature. Scarcely a week passes that some Japanese seamen do not actually risk their lives in trying to gain liberty from the vessel which brought them to these shores. Only last week a reward of \$50.00 each was offered by the master of the Japanese steamer Kenkou Maru for the apprehen-

sion of two seamen who had 'escaped' from the vessel by jumping into the Columbia river and swimming ashore.

"It would be worse than silly to answer the statement that foreign ships will stay away from American ports in order to avoid the restrictions and penalties of the seamen's act.

"Ships will go wherever freight and passengers are to be found. They will go anywhere—right to the edge of the abyss, if necessary—as long as it pays to go there."—Miners' Magazine.

DON'T BE A QUITTER

There are in the ranks of labor, as well as in other organizations, a peculiarly inconsistent class of people known as quitters. These fellows are restless, energetic and capable, but they have one fatal fault, the lack of that splendid quality of perseverance. They "run well for a season, but fail often at the very point of achievement." We find them in the union taking hold with a rush and a great hurrah, trying to carry things with a cyclone sweep. Big things do not move that way at the instant bidding of a few enthusiasts, and after a succession of ineffective jerks they "cuss and quit."

These impatient fellows do great injury to the cause in more ways than one. Their zeal and apparent devotion win for them positions of more or less prominence, so that when they sulkily retire from the firing line the cause not only suffers the loss of their own personal effort, but their quitting has a very depressing effect on the plodder.

What the cause of labor needs is the plain, persistent plodder. He is not a very bold and showy starter, but he can be depended on to stick to the job. Not only does he stick, but he constantly grows in fighting effectiveness.—Ex.

EDITORIAL

By Daniel J. Tobin.

UNDOUBTEDLY you have read and heard a great deal about Brother Lawson, president of the Colorado Mine Workers, who has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. There are thousands of our members who perhaps do not realize what this case means. It is a well-known fact among labor officials that were it not for the influence of the leaders of labor organizations in times of strikes, that a great deal more violence would take place and a great many more crimes would be committed were it not that the leaders in the trade union movement are continually advising their people to be careful and to do nothing that might bring reproach upon the union or get them into trouble. The writer has in mind many instances where it took a great deal of persuasion to hold the men within the bounds of the law, and those who are on the outside, the enemies of labor, will never understand the influence to maintain peace exerted on the inside. They can never understand the feelings of the men who are fighting for a chance to live, who are out on strike, who see their wives and children starving, who see themselves evicted from their homes with their furniture, the little they had thrown out upon the street, with no hope for the future, seeing day after day the courts deciding against them, the legislatures deciding against them, with human beings—men who should be members of their union—sneaking in daily into the institution where the strike is on and doing their work and taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of their families. I tell you, that when a man is placed in this position his mind is in such a state that it is impossible for the outsider to understand his feelings. He does not care what becomes of him, especially when he is being driven to the wall. No one can understand his feelings or what it means unless he has gone through it himself, and then when there are thousands of men on strike, with starvation and poverty staring them in the face, were it not for the influence of the leaders it is impossible to imagine what might happen. Those who know Brother Lawson very well claim that he always advocated peace. It is reasonable to assume that he must have done so, because were he to advocate anything else there would have been hundreds of the enemies murdered in the conflict that took place. Were Brother Lawson to advocate openly that they revenge themselves on the State militia, on the strike-breakers, or on the mine owners, with the state of feeling existing at that time among the strikers, that whole district would have teemed with blood. On the contrary, he advocated anything but violence, and in a fight that took place between the strikers and the deputies, in which one of the deputies was killed, and with which Brother Lawson had absolutely nothing whatever to do, he being quite a distance from that special spot, and where it has been proven beyond the question of a doubt that the deputies themselves brought on the row and aggravated the strikers. Still, after all is over, Brother Lawson is charged with murder, found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment for the death of this deputy. Understand, it is not charged that he killed the deputy, but that he incited the strikers to riot and was therefore responsible

for the death of this individual. The evidence showed that he had done everything within the power of a human being to preserve peace in the district. Now, when you take into consideration that the jury was packed, that the court was prejudiced, the judge formerly being an employe of the mine owners, is it any wonder that we say that money controls the law-making body of our States and that money controls our courts? If Lawson is guilty of murder, and we say he is not, but if he is, then John D. Rockefeller and every other employer who hires strike-breakers and furnishes money to carry on a strike is guilty of murder in every case where a striker has been killed. For instance, the other day in Bayonne, N. J., where the employes of Rockefeller were on strike, several men were killed—six or seven lives were lost, shot down by the guards employed by Rockefeller and under instructions from Rockefeller's servants, superintendents or overseers these guards shot down the strikers. Do you not think that Mr. Rockefeller is more guilty of murder than John Lawson? He was paying money and giving orders to the guards to kill; while Lawson, on the contrary, was advising his people against committing crime or murder. Nothing has been said about prosecuting Mr. Rockefeller or charging him with murder. Nothing is being said about the poor working men, the strikers, who lost their lives. There is nothing being said about the hundreds of other men who lost their lives in strikes during the year. No employer has ever been charged with murder and found guilty where a striker was killed. It is all the other way, and this is what makes anarchists, syndicalists and criminals of every description. There are hundreds of men in this country today whose minds are in a state of discontent as a result of the conditions existing. This is not confined entirely to the foreigners, although we find that the majority of bomb throwers are foreigners, but in our American citizenship among the working classes there is a deep feeling of distrust for the courts and disregard for those in authority growing year after year, which undoubtedly will in time crystallize into a movement which will disregard the law, take matters in its own hands and get justice by force of the majority.

Lawson has been refused a new trial by the judge who found him guilty, who was employed as an attorney by the coal companies before he became judge. Rumor has it that the coal companies are responsible for his being elected judge. This is the kind of treatment that labor men today get from the courts, and this is what we are all liable to run up against, and with such a combination working against us, what can we expect? It is also very discouraging to find within the ranks of organized labor members who are assisting the employers by their mean, contemptible bickerings and nasty mutterings against officers of unions, men whom they know in their hearts are risking their lives and their freedom every day for them.

ON Friday, August 13th, about 400 of the membership of Local No. 600, Truck Drivers, of St. Louis, and about 200 members of Local No. 729, East St. Louis, were forced on strike in order that they might obtain a little better working conditions. Their agreement with their employers expired and the employers refused to do anything except sign the old agreement for the next two years. The

men believed they were entitled to some improvement in conditions, but were unwilling to cause any trouble if it could be avoided, and therefore offered to submit the entire matter to arbitration. The employers refused to arbitrate, so there was no other alternative except for the men to strike. When employers refuse to arbitrate, what can you do? They find fault with unions, claiming them unreasonable, but presumably intelligent employers are often unable to see things right. The unions voted almost unanimously to go on strike unless the employers changed their position. The St. Louis Joint Council endorsed the strike and the General Executive Board endorsed the strike. Employers still refused to consider arbitration and the strike started on the morning of the 13th of August. Many of the large business houses were seriously affected immediately. The committee in charge of the strike decided to pull one or two firms at a time. The Team Owners' Association, at their meeting, voted to do the work of the struck firms. As soon as they ordered their men on the struck jobs the men at once quit work, as per instructions of their union, and after one or two of the firms had their men quit, this ended the ordering of men to do strike bound work. The General President sent Organizer Gillespie into St. Louis to assist the local officers. He got there Saturday evening, August 14th, and on Monday morning a settlement was reached, the men getting an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours, all men returning to work at once, and now everybody is happy again. It looked awfully bad for a while for business in St. Louis. We expected that the strike would involve every teamster and chauffeur in that city who was a member of our union, because the International and locals were determined to fight it to a finish on account of the unreasonable stand taken by the employers. But we are glad that it all ended as it did. The General Office was in touch continually with Vice-President Murphy while the matter lasted and advised him what to do and how to proceed, so there was no misunderstanding and we knew that if it did cost a large sum of money that it would be money well spent and could not be avoided. The whole matter can be explained in a few words. In St. Louis and East St. Louis we have splendid, almost perfect, organizations; men who are real union men, who want no strike or trouble, but who, if you drive them into it, will fight until they drop dead, if necessary. What a healthy, wonderful change. A few years ago we had hardly anybody in St. Louis. St. Clair controlled the district and betrayed the men and the International, but we got rid of him, as we have others who were wrong, and the condition there today speaks for itself. Congratulations to our brothers and officers in St. Louis and East St. Louis.

If this Journal reaches you before Labor Day, I want you, in your district, to take special pride in that day—our day. The men of labor throughout the Nation in years past struggled for the establishment of this one great day, in commemoration of the brawn and muscle of the Nation—the bulwark of our country. The leaders who were responsible for making this first Monday in September a national holiday should themselves be immortalized. The establishment of this holiday is a tribute to the men of labor. It is your duty, wherever you can, to participate in labor celebrations. Most of our members receive their

pay for this day. Therefore, we ask you to do your share by participating in the parades and celebrations. The labor men of today should hold the day up to what it was originally intended—a celebration in honor of the trade unions of our country, who have made life worth living for us under the Stars and Stripes. Again, do your share in a sober, orderly manner and thus impress upon the minds of those who do not know its meaning that it is a day dedicated to the honor of the toilers of the Nation.

THINGS are looking better for our country relative to the chance of our becoming involved in the European war. I do not think, as conditions present themselves at the present time, that any of the European countries at war desire to have the United States act against them. It did not look this way for a while, but it is looking better now, and while we have refrained from saying anything, we want it distinctly understood that the working people of this country—the back bone of the Nation—do not desire any war with the European countries unless we are forced into it in defense of our own shores. Technical questions of International law had better be arbitrated, or an understanding reached in some other way besides going into the war. We admire the position taken by our President of the United States, and we hope that he will hold on to that position to the end that he keeps us out of the conflict. There is enough blood already flowing unnecessarily in Europe. No matter what the demagogues of this country may say, the ones who would be forced to offer up their lives would be the manhood of our Nation, and the largest part of the best manhood of our Nation are in the trade unions. The international trade unions of this country would be torn to pieces, as they are today in every part of Europe. Conditions for the working people would be destroyed, and after the war ended we would have to start in where we started twenty years ago. So let us have no war with Europe. Also we hope that our national administration will keep us out of trouble in Mexico. If the Mexicans want to fight amongst themselves, let them do so, because if we ever get started in down there it will take us two or three years before we can get out of it. All this hue and cry raised by big interests that are involved down there is not sufficient, in my judgment, to rush us into war. The position of the American Federation of Labor taken in all of its conventions is that it is opposed to war, except in defense of our own Nation, and that is a position that I believe is just and human. In this enlightened age it seems impossible to believe that human beings can stand up and openly butcher one another. The European war is nothing short of wholesale murder, and it seems that the more education men have obtained the less civilization has been produced, as is shown as a result of the awful destruction of human lives in this conflict. In the days of savagery even, when we had very little religion, we never had such a spectacle as that presented to us now, where the most enlightened nations of the world are daily butchering one another for some unknown reason, at least the real reason is unknown to the great bulk of the men who are being slaughtered in those countries now engaged in war, and the real cause is also unknown to the families and children who are suffering at home, mourning the

loss of their loved ones. So let us cry out in every section of the country that we are opposed to war and that we want to be kept out of it.

Brother T. J. Vitaich, one of our members in Stockton, Cal., has been elected organizer of the California State Federation of Labor. He will work under the directions of the executive board of that body and report in San Francisco. For many years Brother Vitaich has been an active member of our organization. He is sincere and honest, and there is no question but what he will make good in his new position. He has resigned as business agent of the San Joaquin Central Labor Council, a position he has held for some time past. We wish him all the success in the world. We rejoice that he is a member of our organization. His appointment as organizer will give him an opportunity to still further prove his ability as a worker for the cause of trade unionism. Merit and honest perseverance has in this instance been recognized and rewarded. God speed our brother in his undertaking.

JOHN A. DYCHE visited us here at Headquarters the other day. Brother Dyche was general secretary-treasurer of the Lady Garment Workers' International Union of America for several years. He is no longer an officer of that union, but is still an active member. He is now engaged in promoting the Standard Union Merchandise Association, at 381 Fourth avenue, New York city, N. Y. This is an institution that will handle ladies' garments of every description, said garments to bear the union label. They will also handle household merchandise, such as furniture, ranges, etc., all bearing the union label. They will furnish you with a catalogue containing a list of the several articles they handle, and such articles are needed by every family, all bearing the union label, at a lower price than that which you will pay for non-union made goods. Write them for a catalogue. Secretary-treasurers of local unions would do well to send in a list of the names and addresses of their members to this concern. We are bound to help the label and this will mean a big thing for our families. It is an attempt which should be supported. It will revolutionize the entire clothing and furniture industry if properly supported. This concern guarantees that the articles that they sell will not only be better than the non-union products, but will be much cheaper, as they are selling direct from the manufacturer to the consumer, and with the introduction of the parcel post, which we now have, it is, of course, as you realize, much cheaper to forward merchandise by mail now than in former years. If you will correspond with this house, or send in your address, they will be glad to send you a catalogue, and it will not cost you a cent, and you will be helping the trade union movement by keeping your money away from the enemies of labor and spending it in the purchase of goods that are manufactured by honest trade unionists.

If you have not, up to the present time, elected a delegate to attend our convention, do so at once, if your local union is in a position to send one. It is your duty to be represented there, because you should assist us in helping to make laws for our International organization.

It may perhaps be the last opportunity that some members of your union may have to visit the Golden West. The arrangements that are made for the convention are perfect as near as we can understand. Our locals in San Francisco are doing everything to make it pleasant for the delegates, but the most important part of this entire question is, that as trade unionists you are bound to be represented in the convention of your International organization. It will mean a whole lot to you in the future. It means a whole lot to your officers now to help them in drafting laws that will strengthen our union in years to come. If you are not represented and there is some law enacted and inserted in the constitution that does not suit you, do not find fault after the convention adjourns with what has been done, because you were not there. It is the wish of the Editor that you be present, so as this is the final word on the matter, I hope to see you.

A MASTER teamster by the name of Norris, who at one time was one of the largest team owners in Cleveland, took it into his head, some time ago, to fight the union. He had a number of heavy teams, doing most of the iron work in Cleveland. He thought it was unfair for him to be forced to do as the majority of the other team owners were doing, to-wit: sign an agreement with the union and pay a reasonable week's wages, so the men were forced on strike, and he gradually lost his business. He then commenced to think that he could put the union out of business by driving some of his teams around the streets of Cleveland bearing big signs stating that he had been put out of business by the union and one or two Cleveland team owners who were working with the union. He preached this on every corner of the principal thoroughfares of Cleveland. Finally the Mayor issued a notice to him to get down into the public square to preach, as he could not preach this doctrine on every corner, but that there was a place where preaching of this kind could take place. The result was that he lost his business, or that it finally dwindled down from a large teaming concern to where he had only three or four rigs working. He is now, we are sorry to say, in a sanitarium. How foolish men are at certain times in their lives to try to stop progress. The above is only another example of the many that we have had to contend with. We remember the J. S. Hillard Teaming Company, of Boston, who went out of business in 1907 in about the same way. Will employers ever realize that they might just as well think of stopping the movement of the ocean or the ebb and flow of the tide as to think they have the power to smash up the unions of this country.

Our organization is bound to live and prosper, because men need organization. It is their only salvation, and although every now and then we may be set back, the setback will be only temporary and the men will organize again. The wise, shrewd employer who knows his business will deal with the unions in a legitimate way, make the best bargain that he can covering wages and recognize the right of men to live as human beings and grant conditions that can be called just and human. This employer will be more successful in the end than the man who believes that he can smash up unions, but who more often loses his business in the attempt and accomplishes nothing.

CORRESPONDENCE



ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a copy of a letter which the Teamsters' Joint Council No. 13 of St. Louis and vicinity sent to the Rev. Timothy Dempsey for the valuable services rendered Locals No. 729 and No. 600 in their recent strike, and which we desire published in the Magazine:

Rev. Timothy Dempsey, St. Louis, Mo.:

Reverend Sir—The Teamsters' Joint Council No. 13, St. Louis and vicinity, take great pleasure in thanking you for the good services rendered in behalf of Local No. 729 and Local No. 600 in their recent conflict with the Freight Team Owners' Association. Great credit is due you for the diplomatic manner in which the grievances between the bosses and their employees were brought to a successful termination, after a two days' strike and lockout, in which the employers at first stubbornly refused to grant any concessions relative to an increase in wages.

We highly appreciate what you accomplished and take this measure of sincerely thanking you for same.

TEAMSTERS' JOINT COUNCIL.

D. J. MURPHY, Sec.,
G. HARTMAN,
H. R. NORMAN.

PARAGOULD, ARK.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been studying for a long time why our International has not, in former conventions, made some provision for insurance. I don't see why the members of the I. B. of T.

C. S. & H. wouldn't rather pay insurance fees to our International than to pay it to an insurance company. I don't see why we couldn't have as cheap a rate as our members are getting from any insurance company. I know I would rather pay our International insurance than to any insurance company. I don't see why we can't have sick, accident, death and old age benefit by increasing our local dues. Will some one tell me why we could not get by with it? Listen, brothers, we might as well take our insurance money and keep it at home; I say at home because every dollar we pay to our local or International strengthens us. You know there are lots of new members we could get if we had some benefits besides strike benefits. About all other unions have insurance; let's step up a notch. Let's not be like a cow's tail, always behind. I have asked lots of men to join the teamsters, and the first word is, "What kind of benefits have you?" Listen, the more members we get the stronger we are; the more money our treasure has the stronger we are; the more members protected the better they will like it; so let's get busy and see to it that it is brought up in our convention in October.

Hoping this will start some thinking, I will close.

JOE F. CANNON,
Local No. 280.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On July 1st the truck drivers' wage scale, Local No. 470, expired, and we had considerable difficulty in arranging conferences with the team

owners' association committee, but our executive board and business agents, with the co-operation of Organizer W. H. Ashton, eventually consummated an agreement giving our local union shorter hours, overtime and a union shop.

We had many meetings, adjournments and counter propositions, and we often despaired of an understanding, but persistent argument, coupled with conservatism and an honest desire to avert trouble on both sides, finally succeeded.

Some team owners repudiated the efforts of their committee and refused to give our truck drivers the conditions, which, of course, necessitated a few small strikes.

Our International Union endorsed our strikes, so we were prepared to fight indefinitely, but I am happy to report they were all won in a few days, thanks to the hearty support of our rank and file.

Local No. 470 decided to have a representation at our coming convention, and the following brothers have been selected: Frank Kelly, Fred Smith, P. T. Lyons, Alex. Trouland, Chas. Morrissey and Joseph Welsh, and we feel that by experience and education of mixing with our brother teamsters from all parts of the United States we can gain enlightenment to guide the future destiny of the teamsters in the City of Brotherly Love.

With best wishes, I remain,

CHAS. A. MORRISSEY,

President Local No. 470.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have not seen anything in our Journal for some time pertaining to our local, I will state here, for myself, so that the members of Local No. 470 may know, that it was not because they had no one to correspond for them, but as there were others who wished to send in a communication, I deferred doing

so in order not to crowd the pages with more than one letter from our local. I would like to state that we are going along very nicely. Just now we are taking in new members at every meeting, but not in bunches, as formerly, and we would be helping ourselves if we, as officers of the union, would take up Brother Maguire's letter, which was published in the June issue of the Magazine, and read it, study it and then go out and practice it, because I find that it is not only the individual member who is knocking the officers, but those who should defend one another as an executive body so that we might not drift apart, but come closer together for the good of our own local and all organized labor. I am very glad to say that the boys of our local are waking up and are going to try to have a voice in the International convention. They have decided to send their full delegation to San Francisco, which is six. I want to let you and all of our brothers in the work know that we are going on an excursion to Coney Island on September 5th, and we expect to take three sections of cars with us. We are doing splendidly with the tickets up to the present writing. I almost forgot to tell you that the truck drivers have obtained a better agreement this year than ever before, thanks to Brother Ashton for his untiring efforts, for without him I do not think we would have gotten along as well as we did.

In closing, I must say that I am sorry to tell you and my inquiring brothers throughout the country that the beneficial feature of our local which I was trying to boost has closed its doors and put up a sign which reads: "You can get what you put in, less 35 cents." That is what it cost us per member for eight months' existence. We could only induce sixty-five members out of our entire local to take

hold and protect themselves for six and one-fourth cents per week. I agree with Brother Wm. J. T. Wright, of Local No. 181, that I think that the International should take up the beneficial problem and make it compulsory on every member to protect himself and his family and not expect the brothers who attend the meetings of the local regularly to always be digging down in their pockets and doing for him what he will not do for himself.

Fraternally yours,
FREDERICK M. SMITH,
 Rec.-Sec. L. U. No. 470.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—At a recent meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 753 a motion was passed to endorse Brothers G. W. Briggs and J. L. Devering as delegates to the coming convention in San Francisco. There will be few, if any, at that convention who will need an introduction to Brother Briggs; but not so with Brother Devering, although a charter member of the milk wagon drivers, which means September 13, 1902. He has never attended one of our conventions. However, after fifteen years of his acquaintance, I can recommend him as a clean-cut, sober, honest, industrious fellow, "and further the affiant sayeth not." We also had a little nomination on that date, there being a vacancy on our board by the resignation of one of our trustees. There were eight nominations for trustee, twenty-three as delegates to the International and fifty-eight to the State convention, which will mean some election on the 26th of August. One trustee, twelve for the International and twenty for the State are to be elected.

Another very important action taken by the organization recently

was to make a law, that after January 1, 1916, the dues of the union are to be paid quarterly in advance. Anyone leaving the craft during the quarter shall have all money due him refunded, which will mean that many a man who now goes away without taking a traveling card and comes back in the course of two or three years and pays up \$25.00 or \$35.00 back dues will come to the office for his \$1.10 or \$2.20 due him and will then take a withdrawal card, and it also means that where the boys now have twelve chances in a year to get out of the sick benefit of \$9.00 per week, which they now get, they will then have only four. And since March 1, 1912, we have paid over \$35,000 through this fund. Does it pay you to keep in good standing? I will submit it to the wives, mothers and sisters of the members, who, as a rule, when a dollar has to be stretched, are the ones who have to do it. I wish space would allow me to relate some of the experiences I have had relative to the sick benefit fund since it has been in existence. And while the members of 753 are mostly young, happy go lucky fellows who do not take life serious, as a rule, and who sometimes kick and find fault (which is human), when it comes down to business they usually show they are made of the right kind of stuff.

It is not in a spirit of boast, but with honest pride, that I point to the organization itself, and the conditions existing therein, as proof, and now I feel they have blazed the way in what is commonly called the "unskilled" craft for quarterly dues, which will eventually be adopted by the entire movement, and the sooner the better, for it will insure bigger and better organizations.

Very truly yours,
W. A. NEER,
 Secretary L. U. No. 753.

MISCELLANY



ANOTHER CASE OF COERCION

The dismissal from the University of Colorado of Prof. James H. Brewster is not surprising, in view of the recent disclosures concerning political control in that State exercised by big monopolistic corporations. When Professor Brewster defended the cause of the strikers he naturally gave offense to the interests, whose power has been demonstrated in the conviction of John R. Lawson. It is not reasonable to suppose that these interests would tolerate any expression by a public educator unfavorable to them. Like the case of Scott Nearing, the Brewster case shows that when educational institutions come under the control of certain kinds of business interests their usefulness becomes seriously impaired if indeed it does not come altogether to an end.—The Public.

PAY WHAT YOU OWE

What would you think of a man who neglected to pay his dues in his union, yet hoped to retain his membership and profit by his association? What you think couldn't be published. Is that not true? You feel as we do, that such a creature is a parasite. You feel as we do, that no person should benefit by trades union activity unless he shares the legitimate expense. And you would be absolutely right about it.

The same thing applies to organizations of labor associated with other organizations for mutual help. To place the burden of the expense upon a few while persistently reaping the benefits is unfair, unreasonable and worthy of con-

demnation. To demand that your product be purchased without sharing the trifling cost of placing the superiority of your product before the purchaser is selfish, wicked and pernicious.

We do not intend to sermonize. What we do intend to say is that it is the duty of every trades unionist to see that his local meets the cost of its affiliation with other organizations—to see that it is paid up, and stays paid up.

If this is done there is one department of labor in Baltimore that will be enabled to carry out work it is now planning. If it is not done, the work will be hindered—possibly abandoned. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and it is foolish to wail over milk that has been spilled.—Ex.

RESULTS OF "SPEEDING UP"

While Americans are horrified at the carnage of European war, and are devising methods to stop this holocaust, the Federal Bureau of Labor statistics calls attention to the fact that 25,000 wage workers of both sexes are killed in this country every year.

During the same period the number of injured that are disabled more than four weeks approximate 700,000.

These numbers, involving the killing and maiming of vast armies of American workers, fail to fully indicate the number of industrial accidents, for such studies as have already been made show that of accidents involving disabilities of one day and over, at least three-fourths terminate during the first four weeks.

The bureau, in its statement,

shows that metal mining ranks as the most hazardous, with a rate of four workers killed last year for every 1,000 employed. Coal mining comes next with a rate of 3.5, and fisheries and navigation follow with a rate of three per 1,000 employed.

The industries which contribute the greatest number of fatal accidents, regardless of per cent. employed, are railroad employments and agricultural pursuits, each group being responsible for approximately 4,200 deaths each year. Coal mining contributes more than 2,600, and building and construction work nearly 1,900.

The report says that compensation laws will lead to an increase in the reported number of accidents. Aggressive accident prevention work is urged, as it is stated that where this has been undertaken the number of accidents have been reduced one-half.

Justice is the fundamental and almost only virtue of social life; as it embraces all those actions which are useful to society; and that every virtue, under the name of charity, sincerity, humanity, probity, love of country, generosity, simplicity of manners, and modesty are but varied forms and diversified applications of this axiom. Do unto another only that which thou wouldst he should done unto thee.

—Volney.

To dread no eye, to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence; an exemption granted only to invariable virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solitudes; and, to make it yet more shameful and detestable, it is doomed often to stand in awe of those to whom nothing could give influence or weight, but their power to betray.—Dr. S. Johnson.

THE SILENT SLANDERER

He speaks no ill of any man,
Nor tries to slur a maiden's name.

He cannot stop, as gossips can,
To cry aloud a brother's shame.
But when an absent friend is slurred

He dare not rise and say a word.

Who hears a friend by slander stung

Without one move, one angry stir,

With no defense quick on his tongue,

Is but a silent slanderer.

A friend is one who, night or day,
Will fight your fight when you're away.

You are no friend unless you do
Your all to shield a friend's fair name.

He is no sterling friend to you
Who will not swiftly do the same,
For, if he will not check a slur,
He is a silent slanderer.

MOSES H. STRAUSS.

Boston, Mass.

As far as the children are concerned, there is one thing that certainly should be stopped, and that is child labor. It is particularly important for the United States to put an end to labor by children, because of the constant influx of foreign people to your shores. These children of foreigners should be given an opportunity to become thoroughly Americanized, to get an education, to get started as a generation of healthy, efficient people, and they should not be permitted when mere children to enter the factories and the workshops. It is very important for the United States as a nation that the children should be given every chance. You are wealthy enough to stop child labor, and you should stop it.

—General Bramwell Booth.

The International Typographical Union has fifty-nine thousand members and the officers stated, in their report to the convention, that the average wages of each individual member of the union during the past year was \$1,054.00.

The Chauffeurs' Union of Cleveland went on strike recently. The strike lasted for two days. When they went on strike the men were receiving \$60.00 a month and had to buy their own gasoline. At the end of two days they reached a settlement, receiving \$72.00 a month and the firms for whom they are working are paying for the gasoline.

As things look now, and the way credentials are coming in, we will have a reasonably large convention in San Francisco. We cannot say just now the number of delegates that will be present, but local unions that never before sent a representative are taking a special interest in this convention and are going to avail themselves of the opportunity of crossing the Rocky mountains and visiting the Golden West. Let us hope that your union will be with us. Do not be selfish, and because you cannot be elected yourself, do not try to prevent the other fellow from going.

Official Magazine
of the
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs
Stablemen *and* Helpers
of America

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of
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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary
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